Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

An Important Whisky Case Decided for the Government.

A rigron case was tried yesterday in the United States District Court in this city, before Judge Cadwalader, which, from some of its features, is worthy of notice. The case was that of the United States vs. Hovey & Co., running a distillery at Broad and Prime streets. The distillery was seized in July last for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws, and the property libelled. The amount involved, including back taxes and forfeiture, was some twelve thousand dollars; and the real parties in interest-for the "Hovey" part of the firm seems to have been a myth-are said to be a Democratic ward politician of some local notoriety, a Republican ward politican of similar standing, and one or two men of straw, through whom the distillery was run. The charges upon which the distillery was seized were, first, the making of false entries of the amount of grain used in the distillery; secondly, false returns of the amount of whisky manufactured even from the short entries of grain; and, thirdly, the stealing of the surplus whisky to get rid of the tax.

We have in this case a summary of the methods by which a great share of the whisky frauds are perpetrated. In the first place, not more than from one-third to one-half of the materials really used in manufacturing the whisky are entered upon the distiller's books; in the second place, the return of whisky manufactured from these fraudulent entries is also a short and fraudulent return, thus making a double cheat; and, lastly, the surplus whisky thus obtained is fraudulently removed and disposed of without the payment of the Government tax.

For instance, a distillery which really uses gay three hundred bushels of grain per day, will enter upon its books one hundred. In the next place, if the real product of whisky is four gallons to every bushel of grain used, only two or two and a half will be returned as manufactured to the United States Assessor. A double fraud is thus perpetrated, first, of short entries of grain, and, secondly, of false returns of whisky from these short entries of grain. Of course, a large amount of surplus whisky above that reported to the assessor is thus left in the distiller's possession.

This he steals by night, and disposes of as best he may. In this Hovey case these three points were thoroughly established. The short entries and returns were proven by the testimony of

Mr. Heilman, late Revenue Inspector, corroborated by that of Mr. Weightman, of the firm of Powers, Weightman & Co., manufacturing chemists of this city; and the stealing of the whisky was proven by several police officers and other parties who had seen it removed from the distillery. The stealing was mainly done at the dead of the night or early in the morning. The defense did not fail from any want of hard swearing. The entire whisky ring of this city was on hand, and some parties who are themselves under seizure for similar violations of the law had the effrontery to appear as principal witnesses in this case. As a specimen of the testimony given to screen the fraud. we may mention that one witness swore positively that no inspection of the mash in a tub could enable the person inspecting it to determine whether one bushel or a hundred bushels of grain had been used in making the mash. Messrs. Heilman and Weightman, on the other hand, in behalf of the Government, swore that an experienced and intelligent man could determine by the inspection of a mash the amount of grain used in making it, to within from three to five per cent. The driver of the distillery wagon used in conveying away the whisky by night, swore that two of the loads, consisting of four barrels each, and taken out of the distillery at 2 o'clock at night, were composed entirely of yeast ! This, according to his testimony, was taken to Sixteenth street, and peddled out in the morning to small molasses distilleries. In fact, the whisky was taken to a sham rectifying establishment in that neighborhood, to be fraudulently branded and put

upon the market. The ruling and charge of the Judge were able and impartial, and the jury, which was a very intelligent one, found a verdict for the Government without leaving the room. This case has established several points, especially as relating to the manner of detecting fraudulent entries and returns, which are of great importance to the Government. The theory of Inspector Heilman, that the amount of grain used in any distillery can be accurately determined, to a very close approximation, by the examination of the mash, has been completely windicated; and it points the Government to the true method of detecting some of the grossest frauds which are now perpetrated ppon the revenue.

We cannot close this article without inquiring. Why it is that such plain cases of fraud as this are not prosecuted criminally? The penalties provided in the law are ample, and, if [they were enforced, would go far to put a stop to this whole business of defrauding the revenue. The forfeiture of property amounts to but little. The frauds are so enormous that many distillers can afford to put in new machinery every three months, if necessary. In this case the back taxes on less than thirty the prices which were offered by the dealers.

AND SUNYSSIES ...

days running amounted to between five and six thousand dollars, and that was not more than two-thirds of the amount which the Government really ought to have received. An imprisonment in the Penitentiary would be a different matter. Again we ask, Why are not these cases prosecuted criminally?

National Banks and their Circulation. WE published yesterday the able letter of Jay Cooke, Esq., on the subject of our finances in general, and more particularly refering to the workings of our national banking system. It is a thorough and complete defense of the organization, and proves conclusively that much of the feeling abroad, and which is being used by politicians against the banks, is founded on a misapprehension. The complete protection thrown around the receiver of the notes of these banks is well shown in a homely conversation with a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who sums up his reasons for preferring them to greenbacks with a clearness which does credit to his financial ability:-"So you see dat pefore my mash'nal bank notes can proke, de Government bonds, mit ten per cent. margin must git wort noting at all; de United States Government must git bankrupt und be a scoundrel, too; de broberty of de pank must all pe lost, und de broberty of all dese stockholders must be used up."

In fact, so nicely and carefully is the whole system of these banks managed, that under no possibility could the great masses, the holders of the notes, be injured, but at most the loss would fall on the few who act as stockholders. In fact, Mr. Cooke shows the curious instance of the notes of a broken bank being above those of the banks that are good. He says:-"In this connection I may as well refer to the remark of Mr. Treasurer Spinner that 'the notes of a broken national bank are better than those of a solvent one.'

of Mr. Treasurer Spinner that 'the notes of a broken national bank are better than those of a solvent one.' In one important regard this saying is true, and it becomes true in this way:—

'The volume of national bank currency is limited by law to three hundred millions, and that amount is aiready issued, hence new banks organizing under the national system, as well as old ones are deprived of their share of circulation until Congress shall extend the limit. When, therefore, a national bank having a circulation surrenders its charter and goes out of existence, or is closed up by the Govern ment for any cause, any national bank not having its share of circulation, by getting special permission from the Treasury Department, and by gathering up the stattered notes of the defunct institution and presenting them at the United States Treasury for cancellation, can have the amount of circulation thus caucalled transferred to itself. In thus gathering up the scattered notes of an extinct bank, parties sometimes offer a premium of from two to five per cent. for them, thus making them for the time being worth more than the notes of an existing solvent bank."

It is seldom that a country can exhibit such an anomaly as the notes of an insolvent bank being sought after at a premium.

In discussing the great question in regard to the withdrawal of the notes and the issue in their place of greenbacks, Mr. Cooke shows that the banks do not really cost the Government \$18,000,000, by reason of their interest on deposits, but proves by figures that the taxes paid by the banks really show a balance in favor of the Government of nearly \$11,000,000; or, as Mr. Cooke adds, after giving all the figures:--

"It shows that not only is the 'eighteen million subsidy' swallowed up by the very terms and stringent provisions of the law, but an excess of \$10.843.000 is paid, in cash, to the Government by the banks for the privilege of existing. This I call taxat on with a vengeance. And let the people remember that until this national system was adopted and the Government took entire control of the currency, no reveaus whatever was derived by the nation from either the circulation or deposits of the banks, or in return for their chartered privileges."

The letter is a full examination of the merits

The letter is a full examination of the merits and a candid statement of the demerits of the system; and after weighing its advantages and its evils, Mr. Cooke rightly deduces the conclusion that, although some national banks have failed, and others will do so in the future, for the simple reason that in any business and with any system it is impossible to guard, at all times, against the cupidity and dishonesty of agents, yet, under the national system, the security against accidents of every kind is as nearly perfect as practicable, and is a vast improvement over the old plan, the bill-holders being completely and always secured against every possible accident, while depositors have far greater security than under any former system.

The letter, coming at the present moment, is very timely, and well calculated to counteract the evil likely to be done by the misrepresentations of the Democratic politicians. It is a clear exposition of facts, and is written in a style that all can comprehend. Coming as it does from one so well versed in that department of finance, it is authoritative.

The Present Condition of the Farming

Interests of the United States. THE farming interests of this country were probably never in so good a condition, and the farmers themselves never so well off, as they are now. Evidences of this may be seen on every hand-in the increase of farm products, in the higher style of living among farmers, the better education of their children, the improvement of their estates, the erection of new and costly buildings, the purchase and use of improved and more costly agricultural implements, their freedom from debt, and their free use of accumulated capital. We were much struck, on a recent visit to one of the best agricultural districts of New York, by one fact which well illustrates the more independent position financially which farmers are enabled to assume. We allude to their ability to hold their crops, and not only to take advantage of, but to a certain extent to control, the condition of the markets. We can well remember the time when the farmers were obliged to bring their crops to market as soon as harvested, to satisfy debts already contracted and pressing for payment. It was the custom then for millers, grain factors, and wool dealers to contract with the farmers in advance for their products, generally making a small payment down, and contracting at prices which were pretty sure to be considerably under the probable figures current at the time of delivery. That kind of thing is now "played out," to use a phrase of the uny, We were informed by millers that it was impossible to contract for a bushel of wheat in advance, although they were then offering a price far in advance of anything usually paid. The farmers were able to hold their grain, and to take the chances of the market. So with wool: we found many farmers who, not satisfied with

were holding their entire clip over to another year. In fact, the farmers are "masters of the Bituation." As a rule, they are out of debt and have money in hand.

This condition of affairs results, in good part, from the high prices which now for several years have prevailed for almost every product of the farm. At the same time, the value of real estate has advanced but slightly, so that upon the same fixed investment the farmer has been reaping an enhanced reward. The wheat which now brings him three dollars a bushel is grown upon the same soil which used to yield him wheat that he sold for only a dollar a bushel. Wages, it is true, have advanced somewhat, but labor forms a smaller element in the productions of the soil than in manufactures. Moreover, this element is constantly diminishing in agriculture. One man, with a span of horses and a reaper or mower, does the work of ten men with cradles and scythes. The improvements in agricultural implements during the last ten years have diminished the amount of manual labor required on a farm from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Indeed, the present agricultural preduction of the country would be impossible with the old dependence upon hand-work. Reapers and mowers, horse-rakes and horse hay-forks, drills and separators, have put an entirely new phase upon farming operations. With these modern appliances one man can till a thousand acres of land more easily than he could two hundred and fifty under the old system. This increased production has reaped a liberal reward. The market has been under rather than overstocked; and the result is that the farmers, as a class, have been rapidly increasing in wealth.

Two other elements which have contributed to the growth of the farming interest, are the splendid development of our manufacturing industry during the past few years, and the increased facilities for reaching market with agricultural productions. The former has created and sustained a constant home demand for the productions of the soil; while the latter has enabled the farmer to pocket a large percentage of profits that once was absorbed in the costs of transportation. Pennsylvania is a better customer for the wheat growers of Wisconsin than England, while our railroads and canals have rendered corn a too ostly fuel for the prairie farmer of Illinois.

The farming interest is the great interest of the country. Its prosperity and development lie at the basis of our national growth and greatness, for they react upon every other branch of industry and trade, stimulating all to a healthy progress. It is, therefore, with no small degree of satisfaction that we look upon the present prosperous condition of agriculture in our midst. It affords ground for the strongest confidence in the future growth

Address of the State Central Committee. THE practical and sensible address of the Re. publican State Central Committee deserves the attention of our readers. It is a clear explanation of the causes which led to our defeat, and a fresh warning to avoid them in the future. There could be no more brief and comprehensive summing up of these causes than that given. Colonel Jordan says:-

"General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the pri-mary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local mary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local difficulties and side issues to contend against, sufficent of themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro suffage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation, and what is known as the Sunday-car question, and by sundry frands. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city officers not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves to their credit be it recorded, stood up manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican preduct in the city there were from fineen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia, and consequently the State."

According to the official figures, it appears that

According to the official figures, it appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote of 1866, and a decrease of only 22,090 on the Democratic vote of 1866-or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the last election than there were Democrats. For this result we have to thank the members of our own party. Colonel Jordan and the committee did all they could to arouse them, the papers lifted their voices for the same purpose, But all was of no avail, and defeat was the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.

At the request of numerous Stockholders of this con pany who failed to receive in time copies of the niar of October 3. addressed to them, the subscrip-books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will ren aln e pen until the 28th instant, 10 15 lit SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Trensurer.

SEVENTH WARD.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Union Republican clitzens of the Seventh Ward favorable to forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB, will be held at O'NFIL'S HALL, RICAD and LOMBARD Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

HON, WILLIAM B. MANN, GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS, WILLIAM M. BULL, MON, CHARLES O'NEIL, GEORGE INMAN RITCHE, T. BRADFORD DWIGHT, GEN, JOSHUA T. OWEN. TO O'COMMILEE.

ELEVENTH WARD Citizens of the Eleventh Ward in favor of the homination of General U.S. Grant for the Presidency, will assemble at the N. W. corner of St. JOHN and BUTTON WOOD Street, on THURSDAY Evening hext, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Grant Canusaien Circle. Campaign Club.

JAMES F. NEAL.
JOHN A. FRANKS.
PHINEAS JONES.
EDWARD S. MCGLUE.
GEORGE BERKLEY.
JAMES PORTER.
THOMAS ANDERSON.
CHARLES B. UONGER.
Citizens of the Eleventh Ward.

THE FIFTY SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday Schools of the FIRST BAP.
TIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held this (Thur-day) evening, at 7% o'clock. Preus-rations have been made to render the occasion one of unr sual interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALZ UT Streets,

WAYS-OFFICE, B. W. corner of FIFTH and WALZ, UT Streets,

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct.2 7, 1867, 3

Rottler To Contractors.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways multi It o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th Inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the hue of Herks street, to commence at the Cohocksick creek, at or near Ober street, and extend westwardly to Twenty-second street, of the following dimensions, from the creek to Woodcock street to be of a clear inside diameter of four feet six inches (4 tt. 6 in.), from Woodstock street to Twenty-second street, three feet six inches (3 tt. 5 in.) with such inlets and menholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The toderstanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each linear foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the owner of pr.perty; and the Contractor will be required to keep the treet and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1880. If the Lowest Hidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held flable on his bond for the difference between als bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W.W. SMEDLEY,

10 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

dent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Pro-tessor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to w P. M. 10 24 im4ps

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. B. 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 16 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be he d, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

10 16 tuthslote

Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-PANY, E. D. Office No. 424 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworst Branch, of the Union Facilic Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1857, will be
pald on presentation of the coupons therefor at the
banking house of Dabney, Morgan & O.,
10 22 191 No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-RILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lumbard, as has been reported, but BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. HOLLOWAY'S PHLES AND OINTMENT —BARBER'S ITCH.—This foul and unsightly eruptive disorder of the face is speedily and permanently eradicated by a few applications of this canolient Ointment, and the pills, by purifying the blood, assist the operation. Many cases abandoned by physicians as hopeless, have been immediately cured by these medicines. In measles, small pox, scald head, itch, ring worm, and all cutaneous diseases, the effect of these remedies is swift and sure.

Sold by all draggists,

"ALL CAN PAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR," LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR. A LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE,

LONDON HAIR COLOR
TIONDON HAIR COLOR
FISTORER AND DRESSING.
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair
Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS.

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURE D.

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS. A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE, NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

E. GOULD ... HAS REMOVED

9.28 im5p

HIS STOCK OF Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos, AND

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

North Side, above Ninth. 10 2 toths if FERT UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867. ETEINWAY & EONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Flancs in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the manin.ons verdect of the International Jury. FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT NT.

5 20 mithatt ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, tweety-five pairs in a bale, and weigh-ing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

10 24 Impp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada,

ARMY OVERCOATS.

sore new and in prime order, just received.
PITRIN & CO.,
1024 tmrp] Nos. 237 and 239 N. FRONT St., Philads.

L O T S F O R S A L E.—
The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the sale of Gheen Street, between Broad and Fif-Also, the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and Also, "the Northeas carrier of Br CAD Street, and GIRAED Avenue. Also, at the continuent corner of EIGHTH and DIOKERSON ENGREE CONTY. LEWIS A. SCOTT. No. 18:6 LOCUST Street.

THE TRIAL OF SAFES!

EVANS & WATSON

ON THE GOOUND WITH THEIR SAFE! SADLER BACKS OUT! LILLIE'S SAFE NOT UP TO TIME:

FULL PARTICULARS.

It will be seen by the following statement of the Committee that EVANS & WAT-ON accepted the challenge of Mr. Sadier on the terms named by nim, and that they appeared on the ground with their safe at the time he appointed rendy for the trial, but that Mr. Sadier falled to appear, or to send a Safe.

committee's hefort of the facts.

The undersigned having consented to act on the committee to be appointed to whitess and report upon a fire-proof test of lithie's Chilled from Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe with Sanborn's Patent Steam improvement, as per the charenge of M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the ground, at Twenty first and Arch streets, this morning (being the day designated in said challenge for said test), at s o'cock, and there found Messrs. Evans & Watson, with two of thoir Safes of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, with several piles of word, fully prepared for the test, and after waiting until near s o'ctock, and the challenging party failing to appear, or to send a Safe to be tested,

and make in said challenge mentioned with saveral piles of wood, fully prepared for the test and alier waiting until near 3 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear, or to send a Safe to be rested, the Committee relired.

JOHN G. KERSHAW.

JOSEPH WOOD,

No. 31 S. Fourth street.

JOHN G. KERSHAW.

JOSEPH WOOD,

No. 31 S. Fourth street.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

Philadelphia, October Z. 1867.

EXPLANATION.

It should be known that Messra. Evans & Watson sent to Mr. Sadier a written agreement, accepting his challenge on the very terms and in the words of the challenge as he published it, but he declined me sting his own terms. One reason which he gave was that he was not willing to submit the trial wholly to the control of any committee. Why not, if he desires to have a trial which the public can reel as sured is a fair one? Peopla who had read the notices were coming on to the ground all day to witness the trial. Several gentlemen were at the expense of coming hundreds of miles, and, of course, lost their time and wasted their money. What the need of this disappointment, and why was not Mr. Sadier there with his dafe? And as this was the time named by himself, why should be now mention some other time for a trial? We can only infer one answer. His Safe has been bried, and formed wonting, and he has not confidence to just it into a fair and equal trial with ours. He was present at the Nerristown trial, and witnessed for him self the great endurance of the Steam Safe and the speedy faiture of his, It is only natural, therefore, that he should wish to evade the direct issue of another fair test. But it is our turn now, and we will make the following. make the following
STANDING OFFER.

As Mr. Sadler has falled to come to time in the
trial to which he has invited us, we hereby make

As Mr. Sadler has falled to come to time in the trial to which he has invited us, we hereby make this offer:—

We will at any time go into a fair trial of Safes with Mr. Sadler, or any other parties—the trial to be in charge of a disinterested committee, mutually chosen in the usual way; the Safes to be of equal thickness of wall, and of equal dimensions outside and inside, made in the usual way of their respective makers, and open to thorough examination belore and after the trial. The Safes to be burned in an open lot, standing side by side, and by placing dry wood around them; the committee to see that the wood is fairly distributed and the heat equal; the first to be at lot as either party may desire, and to continue until one or the other safe shall show by its smoking, that it has falled. The public to be invited to witness the trial and its results; and the party where Sare falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have both safes after they are burned. they are burned.
IT MAY BURN, BUT WHAT ABOUT BURGLARS? In regard to the Bargiar, 'Toof qualities of the Lillie Serie, we will now only submit the following state-ment of known facts, and let the public, and business men particularly, judge for themselves as to whether ourglars can get into Lillio's Sale or not,

burgiars can get into Lillie's Sale or not.
The following sums, amounting in the aggregate to some FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, have been taken by burglars from Sales sold by Lille and his agents, and marked burgiar-proof, at the times and places named below, the proof of which will be fürnished to any parties interested.

ALTERS STOLEN.

parties interested.

Lillie's Safe, in the office of the Carbon Iron Company, Carbon county, Pa., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, September 8, 1877. 1.illie's Bafe, at 'ircverse county, Mich., sledged, opened, and robbed of the above amount, S. ptember 26, 1867.

Lillie's Safe, belo. sing to C & A. Pequignot, No. 22 S. Fifth street Philadeipaia, was delded, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, April 20, 1887.

Lillie's Sate, in the office of the Dancannon Iron Company, Puncannon, Pa., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, February 7, 1867. \$25 000 STOLEN.
Lillie's Safe, in the banking office of Stowell. Chamberiain & Co. Olean, N. Y. was drilled, blow 1 open, and robb d of the above smouth, November 3, 1-26,

\$50,000 STOLEN.
Lilli's Saie, owned by W. O. Wood, Red Crack,
Wayne county, N. Y. wedged open and robbed of the
above amount, November 3, 1800,

1 Hille's Bafe, in the Tressurer's office of Macomb county, Michigan, sledged open and robbed of the above amount, June 15, 1865.

\$7°,000 STOLEN. Lillie's Safe, in the office of Rockwell & Co,'s Ba k, Elkhorn, Wisconsin, drilled, b own open, and robbed of the above amount, Nov. 7, 1865.

Lillie's Safe, in the office of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, Westfield, Ohio, was robbed of the above amount, by driving in the spindle of the lock, April 2, 1885.

Lillie's Safe in the County Commissioner's Office, Frement, Onio, was sledged open about the ist of De-cember, 1865.

\$46,000 STOLEN.
Lillie's Safe, in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,
Miltord, Del., Grilled, blown open, and robbed of the
above amount, 1 unday night, August 15, 1884.

8 2,000 SIOLEN.

Lillie's Safe, in County Treaturer's Office of Hardin county, Iowa, was robbed by driving in the spindle of the lock nilting the lock with powder, and then blowing the safe open, robbing it of the above

Lillle's Fafe in County Treasurer's Office, Paines-ville, Ohic, drilled, blown open, and roobed of the above amount, May 19, 1865,

Lillie's Safe in the Osage National Bank. Osage, Iowa, drillied, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, May 6, 1866.

\$24,000 STOLEN.
Lillie's Safe robeed in the County Treasurer's Office, at Independence, Buchanan courty, Itwa. The Safe was drilled and blown open, the burglars securing the above amount.

Lillie's Safe, in the rioga County Bank, Pa., drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount, May 25, 1862.

Lille's Sais, in the office of William H. Boyd, Mon-roe, Michigan, was siedged open and robbed of the above amount August 11, 1866.

Lillie's Safe, in the office of Hodgeson & Brother, Oxford, Pa., was robbed of the above amount October 8, 1864

Lillie's Safe, in the banking office of Benson & West, Waterford, Pa., robbed of the above amount October 5, 1862.

\$500 STOLEN.
Lillle's Safe, in the banking office of W. O. Sterling, Wilkesbarre, rs., was drilled, blown open, and robbed of the above amount November 12, 1862.

Lillie's Sais, in the bank of J. W. Rumsey & Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., was robbed by driving in the spindle of the lock, inserting powder in the lock, and blowing the door off the hinges, the burgiars securing the above amount. November 10, 1860.

Lillie's Saie, in the store of John H Suck, La Saile, It lines, was opened by sledging, and robbed of the above amount.

Lillie's Safe in the banking office of Smith & Hall, Enexydle, Ill., was robbed of the above amount by driving in the lock.

Lillie's Safe in the backing office of Gibson & Hemmig (Hudson, Wiscossia), was drilled and blown open with powder, and rebbed of the above amount.

MEDINA, N. Y .- Lilile's Sank Safe in the Medina MEDINA, N. Y.—Lillie's sank Safe in the Medina-Bank was blown open with gurpowder, but the bur-giars were disturbed, and did not succeed in robbing the bank, though the safe was destroyed.

RCHRETER, N. Y.—The lock of one of Lillie's Safes getting out of order in one of the city banks, was drilled and opened with an ordinary blacksmith's drill in about thirly minutes.

CHICAGO.—One of Mr. Lillie's Burgiar-Proof Sales was opened by John Tear, machinist, in about ten minutes, with a common hand drill and seven pound siedge.

RIGHESTER, N. Y.—One of Mr. Lillie's Mammoth Bank Saice, purchased by T. H. Rochester, Esq. Prosident of the Rochester City Bank, of Mr. Lillie himself, with a written statement of its burg'ar-proof qualities, was ferred open by an ordinary mechanic in about twenty minutes, in the presence of the bank officers.

New Haven (Connecticut).—One of Lillie's Safes
was tested at the request of Mr. Sadier. Azont for

Lillie, in the presence of a number of respectable citi-seus, in the office of Samuel B. Commings, and was drilled through with a three-quarter inch cant-steel drill, without sharpening, in twenty minutes, the drill below worked by head.

drill, without sharpening, in twenty minutes, the drill being worked by band.

Olkan (New York).—At the backing house of Stewell Chamberiain & Co., by agreement a sum of money was placed in one of Lillie's Patent Obified Irôn frie and Burgiar Proof Safes, represented to be proof sgainst sledges, drills, and chisels, containing some of the latest improvements, the money to be the property of the person undertaking to open it, he placing in it the amount of the original price of the Safe, to be the property of squeel, thamberlain & Co., if the safe was not broken open and the money taken in one hour. In thirty-soven minutes the operator.

operator.

"ARDLETVILLE (Rucks county, Pa.)—Idlie's Safe
in the office of John Yardiey, was drilled, blown open
and robbed.

SAULAW CITY (Michigan).—One of Lillie's safes
sledged and wedged open, July 13, 1887.

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